

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXVIII.....No. 290

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—
THE DAME.PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall—
JESUS.METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 86 Broadway.—VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT.THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 214 Broadway.—VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—IRISH LOVE AND HAT-
LET.BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—
MAY, THE MEET SWISS BOY.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third
street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—LA SONNAMBULA.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston
and Bleeker st.—THE GRAND DUCHESS.NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and
Houston st.—THE BLACK CHUCK.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth
street.—SARAH'S BOON.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.—
ITALIAN OPERA.—SERIAL.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near
Broadway.—THE GENTLE CROSS.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—
NATY BURRO. Afternoon and evening.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—
FARCEON, THE CHICKEN.GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.—
DIE KUNSTLERIN AUS SIEGEN.STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—GERMAN
OPERA.—DIE ZUERBILDETEN.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner
Fifth av.—NEURO MINSTERLEY, &c.TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 5th st., between Lex-
ington and 3d avs.—DIE KUNSTLERIN AUS SIEGEN.ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street.—THE ROYAL
MANICURE.CAPITOLINE GROUNDS, Brooklyn.—CIRCUS AND
MENAGERIE.FERRERO'S NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 14th street.—
MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 3d av., between 63d
and 64th sts.—Afternoon and evening.COOPER UNION HALL.—LECTURE, "BEHIND THE
POLITICAL SCENES."NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 63 Broad-
way.—SCIENCE AND ART.DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 638 Broadway.—SCIENCE
AND ART.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the
Herald.THE LATE ELECTIONS: THEIR GENERAL
RESULTS AND WHAT THEY SIGNIFY.—
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STRAMER TIGRESS FROM GREENLAND!
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OFFICERS AND CREW EXHAUSTED!
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BUDDINGTON PARTY! THE POLE AGAIN—
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GLAND—SEVENTH PAGE.ADMIRAL LOBOS REMOVED FROM COMMAND
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TO SAY ABOUT IT! A RARE CHAPTER!
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FOURTH PAGE.THE DRAIN OF GOLD FROM ENGLAND FOR
AMERICA UNABATED! NO CHANGE IN THE
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AND THE OFFICE ITSELF AS VIEWED BY
BEVERLY JOHNSON AND JUDGES PAS-
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POLITICAL CONVENTIONS IN BROOKLYN
YESTERDAY—A NOBLE CHARITY—THIRD
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TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE—ARTISTS'
WORKS—FIFTH PAGE.INTERESTING CONFIRMATION CEREMONIES IN
THE CATHOLIC PROTECTOR AT THE
MONT—WORKS OF THE LITERATI—FOURTH
PAGE.EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL NOT SUCCESSFUL.—
It appears that a number of English emigrants
to Brazil were so unsuccessful and suffered so
much after arriving in that tropical country
that the Brazilian government, on the pressing
demands of Great Britain, has given them a
free passage home. White people are tempted
to seek a home sometimes in tropical regions
from the glowing accounts given of the rich-
ness of the soil, the wonderful productiveness
and gorgeous scenery and climate, without re-
flecting upon their inability to sustain health
and strength as cultivators under a burning
sun. To persuade white laborers of the tem-
perate zone to emigrate to tropical countries
is a snare and a cruelty. The temperate climate
of the United States or British colonies is alone
suitable for European emigrants. The negro
and Malay races can only persistently cul-
tivate the soil of the tropics.

The Late Elections—Their General Results and What They Signify.

The returns from the recent elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa, measured by their majorities, republican and democratic, of this year, as compared with those of last year, indicate serious republican losses and encouraging opposition gains. Indeed, upon this standard, in the cutting down of General Grant's majority of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand in Pennsylvania to twenty thousand or less, and in recovering the State Legislature of Ohio and probably the Governor, the democratic party have made such important gains that, in the same general ratio, they will, in the elections of 1874, secure the next national House of Representatives by an overwhelming majority. But our State elections, in the years when there are no national tickets or issues directly involved, with hardly an exception, since the time of General Jackson, have, upon a short popular vote, gone by default; and, in reference to the relative strength of our political parties upon the Presidential question, the results of these intermediate local elections are of no practical importance.

A few illustrative figures, we think, will serve to satisfy the inquiring reader upon this point. We will begin with the State of Pennsylvania. In the year 1867 the contest in that State was for a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the popular vote was—

For Shaw, democrat..... 267,751
For Williams, republican..... 266,524

Democratic majority..... 1,227

In the same year the democrats carried the State Legislature of Ohio, which secured them the election of Mr. Thurman as United States Senator, and the republicans had a narrow escape with their Governor. For this officer the vote was:—

For Hayes, republican..... 243,025
For Thurman, democrat..... 240,023

Republican majority..... 2,998

These and other democratic victories in 1867, in local elections which the republicans permitted to go by default, were widely accepted by the democracy as the rising tide of a political revolution which, in 1868, would carry them triumphantly into the White House. But what were the results of the October State elections of 1868 in Pennsylvania and Ohio, upon which the Presidential issue was regarded as directly depending? The test in Pennsylvania was upon the Auditor General, and upon this officer the popular vote was thus divided:—

For Hartranft, republican..... 331,416
For Boyle, democrat..... 321,739

Republican majority..... 9,677

In the same year the October trial of strength between the two parties in Ohio, on the Presidential issue, was upon the Secretary of State, and the popular vote was:—

For Sherwood, republican..... 267,061
For Hubbard, democrat..... 249,089

Republican majority..... 17,972

These results, in Pennsylvania and Ohio, in their October elections of the Presidential year, 1868, show that the democratic victories in those States of 1867 rested upon a sandy foundation—that they really signified nothing but a "general spathy," which operated to the benefit of the democrats. In the difference, for example, between the popular vote of Pennsylvania of 1867 and that of 1868, the mystery of the differing results is solved:—

1867—Popular vote..... 334,575
1868—Popular vote..... 333,255

Reserved vote of 1867..... 118,630

Of these one hundred and eighteen thousand and odd voters who did not go to the polls in 1867, but who did vote in 1868, it appears from the record that there were 64,592 republicans and 53,659 democrats, which will fully account for the democratic victory of 1867 and the republican reaction of 1868. The same rule will apply to Ohio and to all these State elections in which there are no national candidates or questions directly involved. Public indifference prevails in these local contests, and the figures we have given are sufficient to show that it prevails on the republican side. But wherefore? Because a larger proportion of the republican than of the democratic strength lies in the rural districts, the voters whereof do not generally care to lose a day in attending an election, the results of which, one way or the other, they regard as of little consequence. In other words, in the aggregate, the democrats—whose strength lies mostly among the working classes of our villages, towns and cities—are nearer to the polling places than the republicans, and hence a rainy election day, for example, is always considered an advantage to the democrats.

But the results of this late election in Ohio cannot be fully explained upon the assumption that the republicans permitted the battle to go by default. The separation of the liberal republicans and the democrats into two distinct parties was a shrewd bit of democratic strategy; but it was broadly suggested from the lamentable failure of the coalition of 1872 upon the Cincinnati Presidential ticket. It was supposed by the managers of this coalition that in the adoption of Horace Greeley as the democratic standard bearer he would bring over to the solid phalanx of the democracy in many States, including Ohio, the republican balance of power in the popular vote; but this estimate was completely overthrown by the intractable old line Bourbon democrats. The vote of Ohio in October for Secretary of State, and in November for President, last year, will show where the shoe pinched in this liberal and democratic coalition. This vote was:—

Republican vote..... In October, 266,020
In November, 251,552

Coalition vote..... 251,750

Here is an increase in the republican vote from October to November, and a decrease in the opposition vote, which can be explained only on the theory that some thousands of democratic Bourbons, who voted for a democrat for Secretary of State, would not and did not vote for the democratic candidate for President. It was deemed necessary by the democratic managers in this late Ohio canvass to bring back the Bourbons into line, and they were recovered in the regular old line democratic departure adopted and in the nomination of that veteran old line democrat, William Allen, for Governor. On the other hand, the liberal republicans, in the nomination of their independent State ticket, simply took away some thousands of voters, who, if reduced to a choice between Allen and Noyes, would have supported the latter. From the results we cannot doubt that had the liberal republicans run their Presidential ticket as a third party, the democratic vote for a regular democratic candidate would have been larger in every State than the vote of liberals and demo-

crats actually cast for the lamented Horace Greeley.

How far the old line democrats were disaffected and rebellious against the Cincinnati candidate was strikingly developed in Pennsylvania last year in the coalition vote for Bucklew (regular democrat) for Governor, as compared with the coalition vote for Greeley:—

October vote for Bucklew..... 317,750
November vote for Greeley..... 211,541

Loss of old line democrats..... 106,209

This democratic vote withheld from Greeley satisfactorily accounts not only for General Grant's majority of 137,748 in Pennsylvania, but for the general collapse of the Cincinnati and Baltimore coalition, with the disclosures of last year's October elections. From these instructions the Ohio democracy last summer led the way for the democratic party of the Union, in a return to their old sanctuary and in cutting adrift from the liberal republicans. The results have established the sagacity of the movement. The unity of the democratic party is restored, and the liberal republicans as a third party, we see, can operate to some purpose. And it appears somewhat surprising to us now that the liberals in 1872 did not profit from the decisive examples before them as to what may be accomplished by a third Presidential party on a new departure. It was the little abolition party supporting Birney that defeated Henry Clay in 1844; it was the third party of free soilers, under Martin Van Buren, that defeated General Cass in 1848; it was the third party, that of Fillmore, that defeated Fremont in 1856; and had there been only one democratic party in 1860 Lincoln would probably have been defeated.

In the general results in Ohio, whatever may be the exact details, from the action of the democrats and the liberals, each as a separate party, there is encouragement to the opposition forces, under the same plan of operations in New York, looking to our approaching November election. "General spathy," as we have shown, operates against the party in power, and upon a short vote, in New York, the probabilities in an "off year" are strongly in favor of the democrats. In 1866 (a Congressional year) Fenton (republican) was elected Governor by 13,000 majority; but in 1867, on the short vote of an "off year," the State was carried by 47,000 majority for the democrats. This is an "off year," and Ohio indicates the prospect in New York, provided, always, that the democrats appreciate their opportunity. And yet, if they recover the State, in an election on a short vote, going by default, their victory, like all these other incidental successes, will, for Presidential purposes, signify nothing. Next year, in the elections for a new Congress, the reserves on both sides will be drawn into the battle, and the results will have an important bearing upon the contest for the Presidential succession. This year, we repeat, whether democratic or republican, the party glorifications over our local elections, beyond their local results, are mere "sound and fury, signifying nothing."

An Important Discovery by the Pacific Exploring Expedition—A "Telegraphic Plate" for the Pacific Cable.

The Bureau of Navigation has just received an important and interesting despatch from Commander Belknap, of the Pacific Exploring Expedition. Commander Belknap, it will be remembered, was sent out for the purpose of conducting the great Pacific survey and deep sea researches, with a view to obtaining information for the laying of the proposed Pacific telegraph cable. The despatch in question is sent to Commodore Ammen, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and states that the soundings were "very favorable from the Aleutian Islands to Victoria, increasing gradually in depth to 2,530 fathoms in latitude 54 north and longitude 153 west, a distance of 1,100 miles." This telegram was sent from the Tuscara, in which Commander Belknap had just returned to Victoria for coal, after carefully sounding through the deep and before unfathomed caverns of the North Pacific. This intelligence is of the most important nature, and settles the grand and long agitated problem of the feasibility of a Pacific telegraph. When the Atlantic telegraph was first conceived the question arose whether the bed of the Atlantic would afford a suitable place for it to repose; and the discovery of the celebrated submarine telegraphic plate between Ireland and Newfoundland solved the matter, showing that upon such a plate a cable might repose as safely as in a closed and uninterrupted cylinder. The discovery of Commander Belknap, made under direction of the Bureau of Navigation, will do as much for the great Pacific cable intended to bring Yokohama and Peking within speaking distance of New York. No railroad engineer could desire a gentler gradient for his track than that sounded by Commander Belknap in the deep-sea bed of 2,530 fathoms, in 1,100 miles, or about one mile in 400. The officers of the Tuscara, in working their deep-sea soundings, used Belknap's sounding cup, which gives excellent specimens both of the abyssal water and the bottom mud. They have been using an experimental wire, 22 gauge, piano, which in the despatch is said to be "unequaled," and will greatly facilitate other submarine researches yet to be made by the Tuscara. These soundings have been conducted under directions carefully prepared by Commodore Ammen, after consultation with Sir William Thompson, of England. But a new and very valuable improvement on Sir William's plan has been introduced, viz.:—to oil the wire both before and after its immersion, by which its corrosion is prevented and its tenacity preserved. Instead of hauling up the sinking ball of thirty pounds weight after the apparatus had touched bottom, as in the old process, the ball is now detached, and the time and labor required for a sounding are greatly diminished.

These admirable and highly beneficial investigations in the North Pacific are among the most useful ever undertaken by the government, and we are glad to hear, are to be prosecuted still more extensively in this long neglected field of oceanic survey. Apart from the scientific interest that attaches to this splendid investigation of the great ocean whose vastness first enraptured Vasco Nunez and kindled his enthusiasm, we may regard the discovery of its submarine topography as assuring the early undertaking of a Pacific cable. The demand has long existed, and is now proved as practicable as it is imperative. The cable, once landed on the

Aleutian Islands; and stretched thence to the Oregon coast, may be considered as almost completed. The gap from the Aleutians to the off-lying Asiatic Islands is no more than five hundred miles wide, and from Attu, the extreme Aleutian Island, to the Japanese port of Hakokadi, is only about one thousand miles.

The Employment of Lobby Counsel by the City Comptroller—A Left-Handed Compliment.

The Comptroller's special counsel, Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins, publishes a long communication, in which he seeks to show that the services rendered by him at Albany last winter were worth the large remuneration paid to him by Comptroller Green—namely, one hundred dollars a day fee and from nine to twelve dollars a day extra for "expenses." Perhaps they were; but that is not the point. Comptroller Green had no right to appoint Mr. Hawkins as "counsel at Albany," and no right to pay him nearly eight thousand dollars, for some seventy days' alleged "services," out of the city treasury. In so doing, between May 1 and May 31, the Comptroller violated an express provision of the charter, for Mr. Hawkins was not "assigned" as counsel to the Comptroller's Department by the Corporation Counsel. Nor does the attempt to draw Mayor Havemeyer into and to fix a share of responsibility upon him help Mr. Green, for the Mayor had no more authority than the Comptroller to employ and pay counsel. Mr. Hawkins believes that but for his efforts the Legislature would have involved the city in millions of dollars needless loss and expense—rather a back-handed compliment for a Senate and Assembly three-fourths reform republicans, either in regard to their wisdom or their honesty.

We have nothing to say in regard to the value of Mr. Hawkins' services. In a conversation with a reporter of the HERALD he recently placed his own estimate upon them at the modest sum of eighty thousand dollars for about seventy-four days' work. If so, Comptroller Green employed him at a moderate remuneration when he paid him one hundred dollars a day and his board bill of from nine to twelve dollars a day in addition. We charge that although the old charter, under the favorite policy of the Tammany Ring, may have given the head of a department a show of legal right to take money out of the public treasury to pay for lobby services at Albany up to May 1, 1873, Mr. Green followed the example of the corrupt Tweed and Connelly regime in availing himself of the power. But even under the old law Mr. Green had no better right than any other head of a city department to pay for a counsel at Albany with the public money. In retaining Mr. Hawkins at the people's expense after May 1 the Comptroller willfully violated a provision of the present charter which prohibits the employment of counsel by any department of the city government without a formal assignment from the legal adviser of the Corporation. An apologist for this lobby bill contends that the services of Mr. Hawkins were in fact a "contract" which could not be affected by the law repealing the old Tammany charter. The absurdity of such a proposition is evident, and proves how utterly indefensible is the illegal and improper conduct of the Comptroller. The most scandalous feature of the transaction is the fact that the enormous fee and the expenses were paid to the counsel for many days during which the Legislature was not in session at all. In this feature, it is true, the employment of Mr. Hawkins seems to have taken the form of a "contract," and of a most audacious one at that. A financial officer notorious for paying down the paltry wages of laborers and scrub-women when their daily labors have not been regularly performed cannot be excused for "contracting" to pay one hundred dollars a day for services never rendered and nine to twelve dollars a day for expenses never incurred. We shall see from Mayor Havemeyer's action in the matter whether he really approved and sanctioned this lawless and outrageous squandering of the public money at a time when the city's finances were, as they are yet, in an embarrassed and critical condition.

The "Advancement of Women."

It is pleasant to observe any movement which has for its object the real advancement of womanhood, and we shall therefore feel glad if the new association which met yesterday and on Wednesday at the Union League Theatre, and which professes to entertain this aim, proves that it has not been started in vain. The senseless efforts of ignorant women and the meretricious efforts of vicious ones have been criticized in this paper repeatedly and been met with all the ridicule and obloquy which they so well deserve. But we shall be among the first to offer felicitations to any association of intelligent and virtuous women working for a sensible purpose, or, in fact, to any association whatever of women whose aims are pure and who possess sufficient sense to perceive what advice is good and to select suitable leaders. Sensible and good women have a mighty work to do for their own sex—a work which men cannot hope to accomplish. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, for instance, spoke pertinently when she said at the meeting on Wednesday that "the woman who had too much on her back was liable to have nothing in her pocket and less in her heart." This is so sadly true, and there is such abundant reason for the criticism having been made, that the sooner the "Association for the Advancement of Women" achieves something the better. No sensible man can walk down Broadway without feeling commiseration, to use no heavier word, for a large proportion of that sex whom he is bound to honor by all the traditions of chivalry. He is too apt to come home saying to himself that woman would be the true feminine of man, only she paints her face, drags her dress, wags her waist and indulges in a score of senseless caprices. Is she a little lower than the angels? Yes; but there is all infinity in that difference of height.

Austria and Turkey are growing at each other. The cause of quarrel is small. Austria has been too kind to some of the neighboring princes whose duty to-day it is to recognize the suzerainty of the Porte. The Porte is angry, for the reason that Austria is now looked on as the natural enemy of Ottoman rule in Europe. Time was when Russia threatened to water her horses in the Bosphorus. Now Russia has found occupation elsewhere and Austria has taken her place, so far as ambitious designs on the Golden Horn

are concerned. It is thus plain that the Eastern question is not dead because Russia has found occupation in Khiva. It never will be dead until the Church of St. Sophia, now a Mahometan mosque, shall be what it originally was, a Christian temple.

Return of the Tigress—More Arctic Explorations.

The return of the Tigress safe from a search which could not be other than fruitless will be hailed with joy by those whose fears had been aroused in her regard. From the special HERALD despatches published elsewhere the story of her voyage in the waters of Baffin Bay may be gained. It will be seen that the trusty little vessel encountered a series of severe storms, threatening at one time a necessity for cutting away her foremast. The season of storms, whose first breaths they encountered, happily without damage, hastened their return to St. Johns, where they first learned, to their joy, that Buddington and his party were already in the United States. This closes finally the expedition to the North Pole, which cost no life but that of the departed commander, Captain Hall. Proposals for a new expedition are already on foot, and, it is said, the route via Behring Strait will be approved by the Navy Department. It will be first necessary, we presume, to give some good reasons why the Smith's Sound route, whose advantages are recognized in England as well as America, should be abandoned at this day.

On the subject of Arctic explorations and the practicability of finding the Pole, the views of Mr. Leigh Smith, drawn from the cruise of the Diana and to be found elsewhere, will be read with interest.

Samana Bay in a Squall.

The mariner who puts to sea in a leaking tub in the season of cyclones may well, to use a nautical phrase, "look out for squalls." It will be small consolation to the Samana Bay Company that the prospect of their innocent little argosy being swamped in a Dominican revolutionary squall was held before their eyes when the sails of their new enterprise were about to be bent. It was all fun, no doubt, to the sagacious Baez, who pocketed the shining elements of the subsidy. Probably he would have been contented to see the equivalents promised carried out, because it would have meant that he could enjoy his authority as well as his money under the shadow of his own banana tree. If the ragged crooks who cast hungry eyes on Samana Bay from their mountain eyries succeed in whipping the ragged crooks who support Baez, the latter gentleman will take wing if he succeeds in retaining his head and fly somewhere like the dove and build him a nest, which he has taken care to have ample materials for "feathering." So it comes that the Samana speculators are looking to Congress for moral support. What, may we ask, has become of the armies they were to raise, the fleets they were to build and the fortunes that were to result from it all? Have they dwelt only in the realm of the prospectus writer's careering fancy? Whew! a blast of air from the mountains and the successor of the East India Company is quivering like an aspen leaf in a hurricane. The revolutionists may have some ideas that Baez was an irresponsible swindler; and they may invoke in their ragged way the spirit which the ragged Americans of Washington's army were once proud to call patriotism. Shall the United States then be made the instrument to crush that spirit out, because the banana merchants of Samana, like the buchu bankers of New York, think they have "influence" in Washington?

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, is at the Brevoort House.
Ex-Speaker Littlejohn, of Oswego, is quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel.
General C. H. T. Collis, of Philadelphia, has quarters at the Brevoort House.
Senator John Scott, of Pennsylvania, has apartments at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Ex-Congressman R. D. Hubbard, of Connecticut, is staying at the Hoffman House.
Lord Lewisham, of England, is among the late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Señor Borges, the Brazilian Minister at Washington, is staying at the Albemarle Hotel.
Congressman Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, yesterday arrived at the Hoffman House.
Ex-Congressman Nathaniel P. Banks arrived at the Windsor Hotel yesterday from Boston.
State Senator William Foster, of Cleveland, N. Y., is registered at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Ex-Congressman Thomas A. Jencks, of Rhode Island, is registered at the New York Hotel.
The President, General Sherman and Secretary Belknap are expected to return to Washington to-day.
The President has recognized William McKennie Oerting as Vice Consul of Denmark in and for Florida.
The Governor General and the Countess of Dufferin, with their suite, left for Montreal, per steamer, yesterday afternoon.
Senator Allison, of Iowa, and ex-Senator Corbett, of Oregon, who arrived from Europe in the Cuba yesterday, are at the Brevoort House.
United States Senators Windom, Norwood and Davis, of the Committee on Transportation, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.
Senators Edmunds, of Vermont, and Robertson, of South Carolina, and Congressman E. H. Roberts, of Utah, arrived from Europe in the steamship Cuba yesterday, and are staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17—1 A. M.
Probabilities.
The storm centre in Maine will probably continue moving southward on Friday.
For the Southern States continued clear or partly cloudy weather, with light winds and fog or haze.
FOR THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES SOUTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST WINDS, INCREASING CLOUDINESS AND POSSIBLY THUNDERING OR RAINY WEATHER.
For New England and the lower lakes westerly winds, with cloudy or clearing weather.
For the upper lakes southeasterly to northeasterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy and possibly rainy weather.
The Weather in This City Yesterday.
The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building:

	1872.	1873.
8 A. M.	50	51
9 A. M.	50	52
10 A. M.	50	52
11 A. M.	50	52
12 M.	50	52
1 P. M.	50	52
2 P. M.	50	52
3 P. M.	50	52
4 P. M.	50	52
5 P. M.	50	52
6 P. M.	50	52
7 P. M.	50	52
8 P. M.	50	52
9 P. M.	50	52
10 P. M.	50	52
11 P. M.	50	52
12 M.	50	52
Average temperature yesterday	50	52
Corresponding day of last year	50	52

ITALIAN OPERA.

Luca and Di Murka in "The Magic Flute" at the Grand Opera House.
One of the largest audiences which was ever gathered together in this city for the purpose of hearing an opera interpreted, assembled at the Grand Opera House last night, the occasion being the production of Mozart's work "The Magic Flute," with Mm. Luca and Mlle. Di Murka in the parts of Pamina and the Queen of Night respectively. The house was full to suffocation, the seats being all disposed of even before the audience began to gather, and the aisles as crowded as to make ingress and egress from the front rows next to impossible. If the same number of persons, or those of the excess of the evening had been distributed over the fortnight's performances there would have been more comfort and more enjoyment. As it was, a vast multitude went to hear a brilliant concert, dignified with the name of opera, and made more "enticing by the suggestion that the opera was to be 'The Magic Flute.' Aside from the merits of the prime donee and of M. Janet in the aria which fell to these artists there was nothing worthy of a mark, and in considering their merits and trials we could have found an equally favorable opportunity if they had been announced to sing in a "Magic Flute" concert. The reception accorded to the prime donee was in enthusiasm something beyond all our ideas of those demonstrations, and was as warm as a plaudits of the vast audience, they were distributed with such exact justice that nobody could complain. Both Luca and Di Murka received encores equally heartily and enthusiastically. The popularity of the Grand spectacle of the same name, and the former in the last act, and the floral tributes were not a fewer too few or too many to count. "Die Zauberflöte" is the only opera of Mozart which may be called a German opera, as all his other works were written to Italian librettos. The popularity of the Grand spectacle of the same name, which in Mozart's time was one of the leading attractions at the theatres of Prague and other cities, caused the Emperor Joseph II. to suggest to the composer to write music for it. He complied, and the richness of his fancy and poetical ideas were displayed in a lavish manner in this delicious work. It is almost impossible, if not quite so, to represent it on the stage without material injury to the composer. It demands first class artists in every role, otherwise, the scenes are liable to be confused, and the chorus of irreproachable quality, a mass of enormous grander and more elaborate than a dozen Black Crooks, and conductor of the highest order. The strange mystery of the piece, which was delivered by Moore as given such a fantastic picture in the "Epiphany," the witcheries of the Queen of the Night and her attendants, the King of the Shades, Papageno, and the noble Tamino, are rather beyond the resources of the stage for anything like effective representation. The opera is a work produced in Europe or America, both on this account, as well as the difficulty of finding a bravura singer who can soar into the empyrean notes of the Queen of the Night, and who is designed for an exceptionally high soprano who reigned at the theatre of Prague in Mozart's time. Among the vocalists we may mention Mm. Nilsson, who sang it at the Lyrique, in Paris, some years ago, and Mlle. Carlotta Patti, who made some seasons past, at the Grand Opera of the Academy of Music. Marlon carried it at Drury Lane, in Her Majesty's opera, since; but, we believe, without success.
Mlle. Irma Di Murka is admirably suited for such a rôle, as her voice is not merely a prothetic medium for the bravura notes of the Queen of the Night, but is a voice of great range and of infusing expression and intelligent phrasing into the two grand arias which are assigned to it. In the first, the recitative, "Non parlarai," in which she encourages the persecuted Tamino, she delivered by Mlle. Di Murka with a power of declamation and ease of delivery that betokened the true artist. The second, the "Ave Maria," which she sang in a most brilliant manner, each passage being distinctly repeated, and each note made to tell with its full effect. We have heard bravura singers sing this aria, and sing it, too, in the original key, but